ON ETERNITY'S EDGE.

Ten Molly Maguires Awaiting Death To-Day.

FEARS OF ATTEMPTED RESCUE.

How the Condemned Men Passed Their Last Day and Evening.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION AND DISTRESS

The Two Scenes Described-Of Jostling Sorrow, Drollery and Dread.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 20, 1877.

to time is fast approaching when the Motly nire murderers in the jail at this place are to be led y deputy, I must exact a promise from you that you il act as one. I don't know what I shall ask you to but I will ask you to do something." The promise any, to the last man in Schuyikill county; by a a pretty large undertaking on his handa. "It I only one man to hang," he remarked, Sheriff Werner is a young man, easy and obliging in disposition, and, in a Molly Maguire phrase, anxmmitted in the perpetration of a burgiary, and it a noteworthy fact that he, and his father to was Sheriff before hom, were the only men who have executed murderers in Schuyikill county within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

To-day was especially noteworthy for the final leave-kings of the friends of the condemned men. In these During the first trial of the Yost murs. McGreghen, then a bride, sat lovingly
ide while he looked proudly upon
g wile who was so faithful to
se extremity. On the same occasion
ity sat by her husband, with
her lap, from which it would occasionally
its father's knee and lauth and crow with who under more lavorable conditions might have been an ornament to her sex and race, was convicted of perjury to save her brother from the gallows, and she is softering imprisonment at labor within the walls where he is doomed to die. His aged mother, too poor to pay her way by rail, trudged wearily on foot all the way from Gosidale to this place to embrace her doomed cut erring son before he pays the penalty of his crimen on the scalloid. Dufly's latther and monact have been frequent in their visits and the morning they again trudged wearily from the depot to the prison to part forever with the son whose malevolence caused the murder of Yost, and precipitated the doom of the Molly Maguires. Before I enter into any details descriptive of these sail larewells some clearer account of the influence of the women in the coal regions upon the desperate men who held the whole district interror for so many years than has yet been printed seems necessary.

and with it the sad hearts of widows and mothers, whe will await in silence and grief the cold and inaminate forms of their lovel ones.

BEARING OF THE CONDEMNED.

In regard to the prisoners only a word is to be said—they are caim and anmoved in the face of death. The only wonder about them is that they can exhibit so much caimness in view of the certain, y and nearness of their approaching doom. They are prepared for death, all of them they say—and some even welcome it. Reconciled to the inevitable, they express the nacives gratified that they have had time for contrition and repentance. Fatter McDerusott, their spiritual advisor, has been with them the greater part of the day and evening, but, beyond the rites of the church, they will make no concession. It was the intention at one time to make some public statement of the crimes of which they were convicted, but the solicitations of friends have prevailed, and the understanding now is that ever, thing in the nature of a contrastion with be foregone. The executions will take place carly in the day, and all will be over before moon. The scaffold was erected this evening, and it has since been fully tried and tested, it is built in what is called the new wing of the prison, and is a very formulable, almost biscous structure. It is 7 feet by 7 % feet in the clear, and in height it is 16 feet 4 inches, with a piatform 7 leet 9 inches from the ground. It has three traps, and these will fall simple taneously.

THE MAUCH CHUNK FOUR-FEARS OF AN AT-TEMPTED RESCUE-LEAVETAKING OF THE CONDEMNED-THE JAIL DEFENCES. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

MAUGH CHUNK, Pa., June 26, 1877. The usual quiet and duiners of this picturesque ittle town have been for the past twenty-four hours rudely disturbed by a leverish excitement and nervous dread of the morrow. There is a very general lear that some attempt may be made to rescue the condemned men who are within a few hours doomed to suffer death by hanging. A careful scrutiny of all the

each man. The prisoners all ate sparingly of the regular prison supper, bread, molasses and tea. There have been several suspicious characters seen upon the streets to-night, and there is continued and increased dread of an attempted rescue. The Sheriff was again warned to-day that he had cest remove his family from the jail. He aid so this evening, and the utmost vigilance is used to prevent a surprise.

RUMORED PARDON FOR DUPRY AND CARROLL MAUCH CHUNK-11:40 P. M. I have just heard from good authority that Governor Hartranti's secretary. Mr. Farr, is now on his way to Pottaville with a pardon for Duffy and Carroll.

WHAT OF THAT COMPLAINT?

Against. Boront I enter the way destine descriptive from the content of the morrow. There is a very general teach to the content of the conte

ISRAEL'S WRATH.

A Social Sensation that Promises to Last Some Time.

WHAT THE CLERGY SAY

And Why Hotel Keepers Consider It Profitable if the Contest Extends.

THE RALLY OF THE JEWISH FORCES.

SARATOGA, June 20, 1877.

Hotel continues to be the great theme of conversation all over the village. The drift of public opinion as far charge nields the best possible return, and in his esti-matics it occurs that the preponderance of Jews as

Mr. Wikinson, manager of the Grand Union; "but every man who comes to a hotel like ours is expected ple, smoking very bad olgars, have a habit of monopolizing all the chairs and bringing in their friends from the low adjacent boarding houses. It was very exasperating to us to see some of our best and oldest customers standing upon the plazza white a shoemaker or tailor from Chatham street, brought in by his more well-to-do friends, occupied the prime seats. The Jews to whom I have reference monopolized the hotel last summer, and it was a constant sneer that our notel was "a Jew boarding house," THEY TAID THERE BILLS.

"You ask me if they paid their bills and why they should not be as welcome as any on or class of people. Well, I would say that while they paid their bills there was not a sufficient number of them to defray expenses, and yet thore were quite enough to keep other loiks away."

"What was there in the conduct and manners of these Jows shat gave so much offence?" asked your correspondent.

board who he likes, but don't you know the pitcher may go to the well torty times and be broke at last? I tell you what it is, old man, the Jews is jest as good as the next you'll meet, providin' they have

the atamps."

LELARD'S INDIFFRENCE.

Charies Leisnid, the great hotel manager, whose touch is like that of Midan, and turns everything to gold, said:—"I nover inquire about any man's religious or nationality. They come and go, and I nover know, unless it is especially drawn to my attention, who my guest is. I make no discrimination. Mr. Joseph Soligman is stopping with me, and just you come up and see him."

SERING MR. SPISSMAN.

ned see him."

SERING MR. SELIGHAN.

The HERALD reporter went accordingly to see Mr. Seligman and found an old gentieman a good deal resembling Marshal Bazaine. He was as joily as Mark Tapley, and he treated the whole matter of his reput se from the Grand Union Hotel as lightly as if it were a mere joke. Still, undernouth the levity of his deportment there was apparent a deep-seated sense of wrong and outrage, and he gropped allusions to Judge Hilton full of gail and wormwood.

THE CONTROVERSY IN THE CITY-THE JEWISH INDIGNATION AT PEVER HEAT-WHAT THE CLEBOY, HOTEL MEEPERS AND CITIZENS GEN-PRATALY SAY OF THE TROUBLE.

The Hilton-Seligman controversy continued to oc cupy a prominent place in the public attention yester-day in this city and elsewhere. It was the most interesting topic of conversation and the question was argued with considerable warmth and animation on each and every side. In the Bowery, in Wall street and on Broadway among the dry goods murts where the Jews are well represented the subject was discussed with all the elequence of the Hebrew temperament. In such quarters the condemuation of Mr. Seligman's treat-ment by the managers of the Grand Union Hotel was unanimous and unqualified. In other parts of the city, however, Judge Hilton was not without defenders, and many persons argued that if his business was found to be suffering from the excessive putrosage of his botel by the Jews it was plainly his right to protect his interests by the means he adopted. Many business men held to this opinion as a purely business principle, and advocated it with no little energy of word and action.

On the other hand, there were a declared majority who contended with equal warmth that, as a hotel is a place of public entertainment, it should be open to all persons of respectable character, independent of race, religion or color. This proposition, they main-turned, is equally true in law and equity, and the violation of what they considered such an important principle was condemned in the strongest terms. The question of expediency was also argued, though with much less heat, some attempting to show that the immediate loss of Jewish patronage would be fully compensated for by the influx of Christians fully compensated for by the influx of Christians who are unwilling to five in the house with Jews. Others again believed that the restriction would projudice many liberal Christians against the management of the botel and permaneusly legter its affairs, while the threatened withdrawal of Jewish patronage from the firm of A. T. Siewart & Co. would cause even greater loss. There was a small class of persons who took little active interest in the dispute, and were willing to let Judge Hiton and Mr. Selgman Dight their own battles.

wiling to let Judge Hiton and Mr. Seligman light their own battles.

COMPANIONS IN SELIGMAN'S TROUBLE.

Mr. Max Lamaman, et No. 177 Pearl street, yesterday gave an account of his having been relused rooms by the propristors of the Grant Union. He said he had been in Saratoga but one season before, when he stopped with his tamay at the Charmholo. The year his issmity had expressed a wish to live in the Grant Union, because of its greater number of guests, and he had written to Messis. Clair & Winkinson to engage rooms. From them he received a brist mote in reply saying, "We regree our inability to give you suitable rooms—our engagements being such it will be impossible." Mr. Landman said the controversy with Mr. Seligman made it very apparent now what was means by "our engagements. "he said if such a thing had happened in Roomania it would not have surprised Fim, but that it should take place in the United States, and in such a time as the present, was enough to astendish any one. He had travelled ever a considerable portion of the watering places abouting noise generals. "It is a boarding noise for an it travelled ever a considerable portion of the watering places and former of public entry. He was a regist to take who they like." Rev. J. A. Edimonds, of the Astury Methodist, said:—"It is a boarding noise green to the term. It is a boarding noise green has a right to take who they like." Rev. J. A. Edimonds, of the Astury Methodist Episcopial Church on Washington square, said he considered the course of Judge Hitton a vory toolish one. As are a she had read it appeared to be the reselt of a personal quarrel between he and Mr. Seigman, and he did not said the course of Judge Hitton a vory toolish one. As are a she had read it appeared to be the reselt of a personal quarrel between he and Mr. Seigman, and he did not said the course of Judge Hitton a vory toolish one. As are a she had personal the second can any animosty between Jews and Christians.

Mr. Palmer, the manager of the Abbemarle Hotel, states their was

man should have called upon him privately shows he is not objectionable for other reasons than his religion. Hence I, in common with all of them, naturally resont it. Mr. Hilton has acted foliasily. I suppose he would admit Tweed, a Christian, but, foresorth, no must refuse admittance to Jesus of Nazareth, Paul and others who were Jewa. "To Jew—to cheat," was eliminated from a recont edition of an American dict.ogary by the chilantened compiler, attner instanced then. Adolphus?. Solomons, and my ducle, the Rev. Dr. De Sois, minister at Mondreal and profess or at McGill College. I am not aware that there are mere Jew cheats that Christian or Monamedan. The centerful in your paper this morning gave me much pleasure. You say it seems an afront to the free and tolerant institutions of the country. It is so, and Mr. Hilton about not only applegize to the Jews but to the American public.

Mr. stern, of Messra, Perkins, Stern & Co., says that in every particular be agrees with Mr. Sellzman and

Mr. Stern, of Mesers, Perkins, Stern & Co., soys that in every particular he agrees with Mr. Sellaman and stands on the same ground that the fatter has taken. Mr. Hilton, in his opinion, is no longer outsiled to the name of Judgo, having proved himself by his conduct unfit to wear the honors of the title. Mr. Stern has mailed newspapers to many of his friends, he says, in the country, to show what a Jew majut expect at the hands of Mr. Hilton should the former attempt to longe at any of the hotels of which the latter is proprietor.

hands of Mr. Hilton should the former attempt to lodge at any of the hotels of which the latter is proprietor.

Mr. Somborn, of Somborn & Co., says that he was surprised that an educated man as Junge Hilton is supposed to be could have acted as he has done. He through Jadge Hilton's couldnet an outrage—an insuit to the country and times in which we live.

Mr. Issae Resease in, of No. 105 Franklin street, throught that a Jow's money was about as good as anybody else's, that where he conducted ninesof property and in a gentlemanly manner he was certainly entitled to the same consideration as anybody else. While democrate and republicans could affiliate and associate together pleasantly he saw no reason why a Jew and a Christian could not do likewise. Judge Histon, in his opinion, had made his in the regittimate channel of trade and finance.

The Cleray's views.

Strange to say, a Hiskalo reporter found great reluctance among the clergy to express their views on the sunject. He great majority of prominent clergymen are at present out of town. The few that remain are very unwilling to express their sentiments in regard to the afront to which Mr. Seigman has been subject.

Dr. O. B. Frothingham, of the Masonic Temple, said

gard to the afront to which Mr. Seigman has been subjected. The greater number of them courieously but firmly refused to say anything at all on the subject.

Dr. O. B. Frothingham, of the Masonic Temple, said he had only glanced at it casually and had not formed any opinion on the matter. He supposed the exclusion of Jews from the Grand Union Hold was a business arrangement of Mr. Hillon's. He refused to say what he thought of the latter's action.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks said;—"I suppose Mr. Hilton had a perioet right to do what he has done if he wants to, but I think he was very foolish to do it."

Dr. George Houghton, of the Little Church Round the Cerner, said:—"Mr. Hilton keeps a public heave, and I suppose he has no right to refuse any person that goes there. There is, I believe, a law on that subject, Apart from the law, I don't see any reason why Mr. Hilton smould not refuse to receive any one in his house it he did not choose to. The only question in my mind is the legal question. But, after all," continued Dr. Houghton, musning, "there may have been something clae behind that was the cause of the troude."

Dr. Harromer, pastor of the Central Methodist Caurch in Seventh avenne, said:—"I don't see how so shrewed a man as Judge Hilton should permit himself to do such a thing. So far as my sympathics are concerned it is against my idea of propriety to thus sligie out the Jews for proscriptios. To say a Jew shall not come into a place of public entertainment is an outrage against deed only.

Rev. C. H. Wheeler, enter of the Methodist, said:—"I certainly have no projuctees against the Jews, and I think that those should women who resort to the watering places make great loois of themselves to rail at respectable Jews, and I think that those should women who resort to the watering places make great loois of themselves to rail at respectable Jews, However, I doubt whether the Grand Union is to be regarded as a bubic nouse in the proper sease of the term. It is a boarding house for ramities as I take it, an

OUR .COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norm.-Letters intended for this column must be nsure attention. Complainents who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing Write on only one side of the paper.-En HIRALD.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD!-

The pavement corner of Twentieth street and The parement corner of twomests stress and Seventh avonue is in a miserable condition, the wood of waten it is composed being entirely worn away, leaving large excavations which are filled with stegnant water and will cause stokness if not attended to. A RESIDENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I wish to call the attention of the proper authorities to a crowd of rowdies who congregate on the corner of 118th street and Lexington aronus and annoy residents. I desire also to call attention to the disgraceful condition of the crossing at said streets. J. W. H.

THE PALLEN TENEMENT HOUSES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will you please inform us poor sufferers how to ob-tain some relief? We have lost all our little property in the falling of the houses in East Twenty-third street.—Nos. 344 and 346. Pieuse answer this in your valuable paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-Allow me to call the attention of the Board of Publi

Works to the street in front of the Cotton Exchange, in Hanover square. The sewer having caved in three weeks ago has left a hole three fost deep very danger out to horses. It has been reported by the poince several times. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

I would like to call attention to the remains of two dead dogs that have been lying in Mangin street, near the corner of Rivington street, for the past three days, CONSTANT READER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

of the Selvan Dell when he save he "trips" het whenever another boat is near. Although I have been a constant passunger on the Harlem boats for the past lour yours I have never seen the "bar" used after leaving a landing, and I am sure that it could not be without my knowing it, as I have watched for such things. CROQUET IN THE PARKS.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1877.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I agree with your correspondent "Croquet Players" in regard to croquet playing in Central Park. I can see no reason why gentlemen should not be allowed to play. I know several ladies who say that they enjoy the game better when there are gentlemen players. If we cannot enjoy the same privilege as the ladies all the season why can't we have say two days in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and holidays? JUSTICE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD'-

was the block in Seventy-first street, between Eighth why the block in Seventy-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, is allowed to remain in its present in dangerous condition, while the rest of the street is well flagged and on one side of the street lighted? This street being for a portion of the way in good condition has become quite a thorough fare for persons itung in other streets, and on the block already reserved to several accidents have occurred within the past few months. Are not the police adphosed to report such matters?

SHOP GIRLS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I want to know it some means can be adopted by which worn down and overworked shop girls may be allowed at least one hour's rest during the day? arlowed at least one hour's rost during the day? I have had my mind exercised on this subject until must speak. The maie portion of this city seem not kind-hearted and magnanimous. There is to country where the female sex are more admired than in this thriving and populous Now York. And yet what do we nee? Visit our large business firms and behold the tired laces of the overworked women and girls there, who are kept standing and walking constantly from morbing until night, and ask yourself if it is any wonder our hospitals are kept well filled? I, for one, have visited not only the business large class of its inmakes made upot indigent females, young and yet prematurely old, having been broken down by too close application and constant toil. M. H.

public popular music at his concerts? The majority public popular masic at his concerts? The majority of compositions played by his band are pieces of Beetheven, Chopin, Liszt and Wagner. Now, the public do not pay to hear such music these hot nights. It's too heavy. Had or three-quarters of the people attending his concerts was to hear something that is pieasing to the car, not a lot of "trash," that goes in one car and out of the other. I was there the other evening, and I will guarantee there was more applaces for that simple time, "Down on the Swakee kiver," when Mr. Arbuckle played it, than there was nor all the rest of the programme combined, and if there was jest a fittle more of such "vulgar music," as I saw it called in one of the papers, there would be a better attendance.

THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The late decision or the Court regarding the great injustice done to sewing machine purchasers reminds me of a similar class of oppressors who sell hardworking women furniture and carpets on instalments, charging them two or three prices, and then it, after paying nearly the whole of the exorbitant rate, the last payments are not prompily met, the purchaser is threatened with wagon and mee, who come to remove the same from the floor. There is a firm of this kind in Brondway, to whom a worthly but needy boarding house keeper became indebted for an ingrain earpet. She was charged \$140 for it and has paid it all except a few dollars, yet notwinstanding she has already paid for twice its value she is mented and threatened by the house in question. The same carpet is worth about sixty cents, and Brussols, a far superior grade, can be brought at eighty cents. Cannot these cormonates be satisfied without oppressing the